





**TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW ENGLAND AND MACQUARY.**—Per favor of the FIDELITY MORNING HERALD.—It is not without feelings of disappointment and regret that I find myself under the necessity of relinquishing the prospect of retaining, for so long as I should continue to possess your confidence, the honorable position in which you placed me at the last general election. I had hoped that under any circumstances, I should be able to devote my humble abilities to your service until the dissolution of the present Parliament should give you the opportunity of electing a more worthy representative, but circumstances which I will not weary state to you have compelled me to leave without an alternative in re-appointing of you to receive back the trust which you committed to me. I trust that you will not be convinced, as some of you have said, with how little ability I may have attempted to discharge it.

Passing years far from large (as I did not consider) from you when a candidate for large (as I did not consider) since the beginning of the year, disabled from giving a sufficient degree of attention to my private affairs. At the same time, by a decision of the Government, consequent upon my retirement from the public service, and acceptance of the honor of knighthood, I was placed in a position, a very serious and unexpected one, which I will not weary state to you; which, while the circumstances have not had any influence upon my conduct in the Legislative Assembly, my position there has prevented me from attempting to make good. And, in addition to these circumstances, I have been throughout the entire session subjected to a succession of vexatious legal and other proceedings, on the part of a single party, and have been upon false and distorted views, but calculated to involve me in litigation and expense, and to harass and intimidate me in the discharge of my duty to yourselves and the country.

I have, indeed, been assured—and the assurance has left me very grateful that you would not have been exposed to the whole of this, which has been rendered necessary to vindicate your freedom of election, and to protect you against the insidious allegations of corruption—framed, and against me, but against you, and I have been assured that it accords neither with my sense of personal independence, nor with my idea of what is due to the position from which I am retired, nor with the duty which I feel to you in my behalf, or to shrink from any of the responsibilities to which I have exposed myself, or which you did me the honor of imposing upon me.

To you it is almost needless that I should allude to any of the grounds upon which my election was petitioned against. Most of you will remember how much was attempted to be done during the election, and how completely you gave expression to your opinion with respect to them. But I am justified in assuming that that opinion has been shared by the Legislative Assembly, as evidenced in its vote on the petition, and that the result of the election, by which the petitioners had been referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, was, accordingly, at that meeting, when the petition was presented, the whole decided not to refer the question to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, or any other, and finally, allowed it to lapse by the House being adjourned. I therefore think it necessary to state to you more fully the reasons for my resignation, which have never been open to doubt in the mind of any sensible person acquainted with any of the facts, and which have been stated by Mr. T. G. Baxendale, his well-meant attempt to oppose the Constitution (by holding him upon the constitution in regard to its value) having failed.

While I am myself bound, in common justice, to devote my whole attention for the future to the interests of my family, I feel a reluctance in retiring, now that this unpopularity of the position is so strongly felt, and that I have been assured that the measure of importance, which has been during during its progress, may be regarded as settled. Having been very candid in telling you, at the time of my election, my views upon the subject, and which those measures have felt, that I have the least occasion for me to vindicate any deal that I may have given; but to one or two subjects I may refer, before bidding you farewell.

In the divisions upon the Electoral Bill, I voted uniformly against the measure, which I have since regretted, believing (as I stated at the time) that any system so hastily based upon the claims of numbers alone, and by which the rights of the various interests of the country were to be sacrificed, would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

On the amendment question I supported the measure introduced by the Government, as being, in its main principle, a measure which would be a great loss to the country, and that the measure would be a great loss to the country.

**MAITLAND MERCURY AGENCY.**—Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street, Sydney, has been appointed agent for the MAITLAND MERCURY, in place of Mr. Henry Ferris, resigned. Parties indebted to the Mercury are solicited to pay their accounts without delay to Mr. Cubitt.

Mr. Cubitt will receive the names of new subscribers to the Mercury in Sydney, as well as orders for advertisements; and is the only person authorized to receive advertisements for the Mercury in Sydney.

The MAITLAND MERCURY will for the future be filed at Mr. Cubitt's office, for the benefit of advertisers and subscribers.

**PUCKER, CRACKNELL, and FALLS.**

**SYDNEY FEMALE HOME.**—Third Collection.

Collected by Mrs. R. Campbell.

Mrs. Henry Moore ... £2 0 0

Collected by Mrs. Maclean and Miss Johnston.

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Mrs. W. Toole ... £1 0 0

Total amount of the third collection, paid to the Treasurer, on Thursday, 16th September, 1888. £95 5 0

Fourth collection, September 23rd.

Collected by Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0

Mrs. Moore ... £1 0 0











[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

All this, no doubt, reads melancholy enough, as there is something exceedingly shocking to the feelings of civilised man in such a destruction of human life; but here, the thing is looked upon as a necessity, as, but for the heavy blows that fall in reprisal upon the tribe that commences a depredation, there would be no security whatever for life and property in these outlawry and comparatively unprotected districts.

In my journey up to Canons, I had a sight of a dead alligator, but on my travels down to Rockhampton I was introduced to two real living specimens of the genus. Prior to crossing the river, the road passes along its northern bank, at a distance of about two hundred yards from the stream, for very nearly a mile. A black boy, on horseback, accompanied us, and where the road first touches upon the river bank with that "look-out" propensity of the Aus-

down lengths. Tiger finished second. Time: 3 m. 10 s.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Handicap. Specimens of 100 sovs., with a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each. About three miles, over such course, &c., as the stewards may appoint.

Mr. Allen, b. g. Kinchen, age 10, 10 lb. (Abbott) 10 s.  
Mr. Westley, b. g. Chance, age 10, 10 lb. (Abbott) 10 s.  
Fisher, b. g. Young Shamrock, 6 years, 10 lb. (Simpton) 10 s.  
Mr. T. H. Chance, b. g. Young Chance, 6 years, 10 lb. (Simpton) 10 s.  
Mr. T. Henry's b. m. Norma, Mr. Evans's b. g. Chance, 6 years, 10 lb. (Simpton) 10 s.  
Mr. T. H. Chance, b. g. Pop-pot-the-Wessel, Mr. Bignell's g. g. White Squall.

Billy and Screwdriver were scratched.

Betting at starting: 6 to 1 against Young Shamrock, 5 to 1 against Chance, 10 to 1 against Norma, 10 to 1 against Pop-pot-the-Wessel, 10 to 1 against Norma, and same against Charlton.

An excellent start was effected, the lead being taken by White Squall, who, however, refused the first fence. Pop was next, and was the first over, and Norma fell. The water jump was then taken by Charlton, followed by Chance, Young Shamrock, and Kinchen, in order. The others were rammed at the last fence, and fell.

that intervened between it and the natural basin in which it had been accustomed to take its morning draught. Not being able to come to any distinct conclusion on the subject, it seemed to stalk away in disgust at such an unwarrantable intrusion on our parts. Ducks and water fowl of every description are to be found in myriads upon the lagoons and the river. Never having been disturbed by powder and shot, they appear almost tame in their very wildness, for they make not the least attempt to escape as the deadly tube is levelled at them, but seem almost to court their death-wound by swimming up to gratify their curiosity by a closer inspection of the pale size. Parrots of many various kinds, of good size and of exceedingly plump proportions, are numerous in the trees, and form by no means a contemptible mess as a change from the eternal dried mutton, which the three times-a-day dish in every town & village of the country has made.

Mr. Wilson's b.m. Mail of the Mill, 6 years, s.e. 1 lb.  
(Trainee)  
Wm. Jones, jnr., Romney, aged 8, 9 years, s.e. 1 lb.  
The following also started, but were not placed by the judge: Tiger (who came in third), Lady Charlotte, The Old, Gratis, Odd Numbers, Frederick, Glenae, Undersaker, and Partisan.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Mail of the Mill, Gravis, or Tiger, and 10 to 1 against both the last two. There was soon passed by Frederick, who made the running to the last turn, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and Mail of the Mill took the vacant seat. She won very easily, Eboraco second, and Tiger third. Time, 1 minute 45 seconds.

The race ended until half-past five, as considerable time was occupied in handicapping the horses for the Consolation Stakes. All, except perhaps some of the losers, seemed perfectly satisfied with their day's entertainment, although a few who had not had much luck looked as if they had had quite enough of racing for the present. This may be called the last day of the Jockey Club meeting proper, for there are only three events on the programme remaining to be contested.

MEETING.  
(Abridged from the Herald of Monday.)

**Total Race.**—The Spring Handicap Steeplechase of 100 sows.—There were spectators of 8 sows added.  
About three miles, over such course, &c., as the stewards may appoint.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Mr. Allen's h. c. Chance, aged, 16 at 10 lb.  | (Garry) 2 |
| Father's b. p. Kneeshank, aged, 19 at 10 lb.  | (Bobby) 2 |
| The other horse started were: Mr. G. Watson's b. g. Camel,<br>Miller's b. g. Horse-post-the-Weasel, Mr. Evans' br. g. Charlton,<br>Mr. Hignell's gr. g. Watson. | (Silence) |

Billy and Steward were scratched.  
Betting at starting 5 to 1 against Young Shamrock,  
4 to 1 each against Kneeshank and Chance, 5 to 1  
against Pon-goes-the-Weasel, 10 to 1 against Norma,  
and none against Charlton.

A false start was effected, the lead being taken by White Seal; but he however, refused the first fence. Pon-goes-the-Weasel was taken over, and the Norma fell. The water jump was taken over, and Charlton, followed by Chance, Young Shamrock, and Kneeshank, in order. The others were rammed at the last fence, and did not finish.

Mr. Wilson's *B. Maid of the Mill*, 6 years, 9 st. 1 lb.  
(Trainer) ..... 1  
Mr. J. S. Bond's *Ag. T. (Coyne)* ..... 1

The following also started, but were not placed by the judge: *Tiger* (who came in third), *Lady Charlotte*, *The Oak Grats*, *Old Numbers*, *Frederick*, *Glenelg*, *Undersaker*, and *Partisan*.

Betting: 3 to 1 against *Maid of the Mill*, *Grats*, or *Tiger*. The odds were not high with the lead, but were soon passed by *Frederick*, who made the running to the last turn, when he accepted the Children Hundreds, and *Maid of the Mill* took the vacant seat. She won very easily, *Romeo* second, and *Tiger* third. Time, 1 minute 55 seconds.

The race was concluded about half-past five, as considerable time was occupied in handponing the horses for the Consolation Stakes. All, except perhaps some of the losers, seemed perfectly satisfied with their day's entertainment, although a few who had been in the stable messing looked as if they had had quite enough of the day's sport. The race rate. This may be called the last day of the Jockey Club meeting proper, for there are only three events on the programme remaining to be contested.

OCTOBER 14. — INQUEST AND COMMITTAL FOR

In part been recovered. In fact, by Mr. Maguire, his horse was lost in the fire, but he was saved by Maguire, by a woman named Fittie. The day it was lost she was detected yesterday, by Mr. Whetstley, of the Royal Hotel, endeavouring to pass one of the notes. She had given up, and a warrant out for the daughter. Maguire had given up all hopes of ever seeing his money again.

The colonel is here purchasing horses for India. Mr. Known good horses, which from some trifling blunders were taken on previous occasions, have been accepted by him; and in fact, some of our most servicable and enduring horses are now in his hands; they are all anxious to hear how Shouster has acquitted himself in the races at Melbourne. Shouster's triumph, I think we may justly feel proud of rearing such a champion.

I am sorry to say that the late hours of the assembly have had a very injurious effect upon the physique of our member, Dr. Alderno. The fresh air and green fields, however, had a good effect; but such another session would ruin him.

### EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNTS.

### PRICES OF SECURITIES.

Tax advances in the value of New South Wales and Union Bank Stocks in the London market, as advised by the market from thence, have given rise to more enquiry for those shares here, and they are, consequently, not now to be had for less than the rates quoted.

Other securities have been influenced in price, and have an upward tendency.

The sales this week comprise:—New South Wales Bank shares,

**PRICES OF SECURITIES.**  
Tax advance in the value of New South Wales and Union Bank  
Stocks in the London market, as advised by the mail from thence.

| DESCRIPTION.   | Dividend per Annum last declared. | Paid up each Share. | PAID. |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| <u>Stocks.</u> |                                   |                     |       |

**ILINDA.**—There had been better demand, and prices had advanced about 1d. to 1d. per lb. on the July rates. The stock,

[illegible]

**LABOUR MARKET.**

[illegible]

**CARRIES.**—Milk cows, \$8 to \$10 each. Calves, 20c to 30c each.

[illegible]

|  | and<br>r. | ring<br>. | for<br>un. | r<br>n. | and<br>r. |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|

| DESCRIPTION.  | Stock on hand with October 1st of the week. | Received last week. | Home Consumption. | Exportation.   | Stock on hand October 1st of the week. |
|---|---|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|
| Rum, the produce of Sugar West India, B. P. and F. ....                             | Galls. 190,055                              | 12,900              | 4,064             | Galls. 107,130 | 107,130                                |
| Neutrals .....  | 51,466                                      | ...                 | 650               | ...            | 50,816                                 |
| Foreign Slave .....   | 19,150                                      | ...                 | ...               | 104            | 19,046                                 |
| Arraced, this and all rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated ..... | 5,850                                       | ...                 | ...               | ...            | 5,850                                  |
| Brandy .....  | 294,000                                     | 7,485               | 4,094             | 1,261          | 305,414                                |
| Geneva .....  | 1,000                                       | ...                 | ...               | 1,003          | 1,003                                  |
| Whisky .....  | 33,733                                      | ...                 | 450               | 13             | 33,280                                 |
| Port .....  | 1,000                                       | ...                 | ...               | ...            | 1,000                                  |
| British Spirits .....   | \$4,549                                     | ...                 | 151               | 2              | 4,396                                  |
| Pisco .....   | ...   | ...                 | ...               | ...            | ...                                    |
| Black and Cavendish Leaf .....  | 17,201                                      | ...                 | ...               | ...            | 17,201                                 |
| Crown .....   | ...   | ...                 | 873               | ...            | 873                                    |
| Seal .....  | ...   | 3,222               | 160               | ...            | 3,062                                  |
| ...   | 2,000                                       | ...                 | ...               | ...            | 2,000                                  |

GOULBURN.  
[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]  
GOULBURN, Friday, 8 p.m.

**MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.**

Friday Evening.

THE return of the Customs' revenue for the port of Sydney, from the 8th to the 15th October, is as follows :

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Spirits .....                    | £6164 18 s |
| Wine .....                       | 385 6 "    |
| Ales, porter, and beer .....     | 152 9 "    |
| Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ..... | 1573 0 "   |
| Tea .....                        | 18 12 "    |
| Coffee and chicory .....         | 94 10 "    |
| Sugar and molasses .....         | 506 0 "    |
| Duty on gold .....               | 105 10 "   |
| Philage .....                    | 168 8 "    |

Friday Evening.

|                            |       |              |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Spirit                     | ..... | \$2164 18 s  |
| Ala, porter and beer       | ..... | 385 0        |
| Tobacco, cigars, and snuff | ..... | 212 0        |
| Tea                        | ..... | 1573 0       |
| Coffee and chicory         | ..... | 18 12 0      |
| Spices                     | ..... | \$212 10 0   |
| Fruit and melons           | ..... | 3049 0       |
| Daily on gold              | ..... | 100 0        |
| Pilgrimage                 | ..... | 188 0        |
| Dues                       | ..... | 4 10 0       |
| Total                      | ..... | \$11,796 s 4 |

The amount of gold coin issued by the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the week ended to-day, October 15th, has been 25,000overeigns.

The quantity of gold-dust imported into the same establishment during the week, for the purpose of coining, has been 7445 ounces. The amount of Port Curtis gold received up to this date was 327 ounces, and the

[illegible]



THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1959.

THE CHAIR  
the chair  
E  
Mr. I  
tion whi  
said the  
cussion  
ever, he

to say with regard to the bill itself to another occasion. As time was getting short he would not occupy the attention of the meeting at any length. He said that he would not occupy the attention of the meeting at any length.

it was  
House  
he sh  
some  
one for  
the pre  
what w  
Parlian  
not be  
of quot  
with  
not wi  
For his  
of Con  
would  
would  
in the  
posed  
Stand  
and ap  
the re  
guidan  
at onc  
fore, I  
this E  
petent  
that t  
Comm  
tions,  
it is e  
Th  
in sec  
mode  
Th

could not know anything at all about—the government of the

in an  
show  
moti  
effec  
gato  
unsu  
inter  
tora  
tion  
tion  
185  
sanc  
men  
tion  
who  
nee  
T  
sa t

requirements of the people; that the Church, instead of flourishing, exhibited signs of decay; and what would be their remedy?

ne  
gen  
can  
ma  
ma  
lar  
  
ag  
ma  
hi  
th  
  
je  
de  
w  
fo

by that means only could they hope to arrive at a sound conclusion.

100-443887-100

The Chairman agreed with Mr. BROS that they did not intend to ask Parliament to frame a bill for them. They merely required

---

He did not believe that any inherent right existed to enable them to make binding laws unless such laws had first received the

1

might pass regulations, year by year, but not one of them

1

which, after passing through all the inferior courts, had gone

of the Church.

1. 4

He would not at this time state his own opinions upon the

THE CHAIR  
the chair  
E  
Mr. I  
tion whi  
said the  
cussion  
ever, he

then get a bill to remove any disabilities that may exist, then let them stand upon their inherent right in man-

petent  
that t  
Comm  
tions,  
it is e  
The  
in sec  
mode  
The  
D-

to which he would beg to draw special attention. It was this—there was considerable danger that the fact of going to the Legis-

ma  
lar  
ag  
ma  
hi  
th  
je  
de  
w  
fe

by that means only could they hope to arrive at a sound conclusion.

SECRET

The Chairman agreed with Mr. BROS that they did not intend to ask Parliament to frame a bill for them. They merely required

---

He did not believe that any inherent right existed to enable them to make binding laws unless such laws had first received the

1

might pass regulations, year by year, but not one of them

1

which, after passing through all the inferior courts, had gone

1

of the Church.

1

491637



# PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY.

The Chairman, in the absence of the President, took the chair at seventeen minutes past 4 p.m.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in rising to propose the motion which stood upon the business paper in his name, said that he by no means wished to provoke any discussion upon the subject referred to; as, however, he was under a strong impression that it was highly expedient to consider the future of the House, he was competent for honorable members of that House to read extracts from newspapers, he should move the House, in order that some definite and authoritative rule might be laid down and adopted. Doubtless, the present practice was, to follow, as far as might be, what was known to be the practice of the Imperial Parliament, but what that practice expressly was had not been as yet clearly ascertained. The practice of quoting from newspapers was not in accordance with that of the House of Commons, although not without some precedent in the House of Lords. For himself he thought that the practice of the House of Commons in this respect would be that which it would be most desirable to adopt; but the matter would, doubtless, be properly considered and discussed in the Standing Orders Committee, to which he proposed that it should be referred. The decision of the Standing Orders Committee, sanctioned by the House, and approved on the part of the Crown, would have the effect of making a proper and consistent rule of guidance for members, and one which would be at once complied with. With these remarks, therefore, he moved "With reference to the resolution of this House, passed on the 8th instant, that it is competent to members to read extracts from newspapers, that the question be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, to consider and report under what limitations, having reference to the practice of Parliament, it is expedient that the practice of the House should be regulated." The motion was carried.

The motion was then put and carried.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. DICKSON rose to withdraw the motion standing in his name, relative to the Electoral Bill, now passing through the committee of the whole House. The motion which stood upon the business paper in his name, was that the House do not pass the bill, on the ground that it is unsupported by precedent, derogatory to, and opposed to the principles of legislation, unsuited to the requirements, and prejudicial to the interests of the colony to incorporate into the Electoral Bill at present before the Council, in substitution for the 9th clause of the said bill, certain propositions introduced by Lord John Russell in the year 1851, but which did not receive the sanction and approval of the Imperial Parliament. The honorable member was proceeding to express his great satisfaction that the result of the deliberations of last night should have rendered his extract wholly unnecessary, when he was stopped as out of order.

The CHAIRMAN of the House remarked that as the honorable member had withdrawn his motion he was thereby deemed to have accepted of the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was not sorry that the honorable member had had an opportunity of reading his resolution.

Mr. DICKSON denied emphatically that he had made any retraction whatever.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, interposing, remarked that the discussion was altogether very irregular, and here the motion dropped.

ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE BILL.

Mr. HOLDEN moved that the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill be read a second time, and in so doing remarked that it was not his intention to support the bill as it then stood before the House.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. MITCHELL said that he approached the subject of this bill with great interest, as it was so dear to the House to know how the case stood with regard to the bill, he deemed it his duty to say a few words.

Mr. HOLDEN suggested that unless the hon. member intended altogether to oppose the second reading of the bill, it would save the time of the House if he were to reserve what he had to say until a future opportunity. He went on to say that he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose, and that he would not have any objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

Mr. MITCHELL wished to set himself right with the House, and to the question to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

The select committee to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

He hoped the House would take a very different view from that adopted by the select committee.

Mr. HOLDEN again pressed upon the attention of the House, that the honorable member was not in order in speaking to the reconstruction of the third clause, unless he was actually going to vote against the second reading.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL followed on the same side, and appealed to the honorable member to reserve his objection until the third reading of the bill, and by so doing to save the time of the House. After all, he could if he chose, raise any question upon the third reading.

The bill was then read a second time, and its committee ordered to stand an order of the day for Friday next.

STEAM POSTAL COMMISSION BILL.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved that the Steam Postal Commission Bill be read a third time.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. HUNT wished to make a few observations with respect to this bill, which he had recently rendered, in his opinion, unnecessary. A great chain had already been laid down across the Atlantic, and he should soon, he thought, have a similar cable extended to this colony, and he thought it was unnecessary to discuss the bill, as it was a mere formality.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, and an order was made for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed.

On the motion of the CHIEF JUSTICE the clause was then amended by the addition of the words "if solely interested," after the words "entitled him to vote" at the end of the clause.

Mr. HOLDEN then proposed that a further addition should be made to the clause, with a view to preventing persons from having the franchise where they resided in houses which they occupied in connection with service under their employers.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON supported this amendment, which was carried.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON then moved the adoption of the eleventh or twelfth clause, explaining that it was not on the whole a new clause, as it was chiefly taken from the bill. Only one material alteration had been proposed in it, namely, to prevent and disqualify certain convicted criminals from the exercise of the franchise until twelve months after they had been pardoned, or their term of punishment had expired. The term was short, but, perhaps, sufficient. No doubt it would be necessary to consider the question of the nature of an additional punishment after their period of punishment had been passed, but the argument was not thought entitled to any weight whatever. During the discussion, there was a slight confusion, as to the point in question, there was the clause as proposed, so as to one point in the bill, but that would have to be dealt with after the bill.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN wished to know if the clause was to be considered as a distinct clause.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was.

The words, "and twelve months after the expiration of such sentence," were struck out. He considered the principle laid down by such a qualification clause to be essentially unconstitutional, and opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitutional Act, which had been sent out to this colony. He might tell the House that this was his honest conviction, and not the less so because he had himself experienced something in connection with this very question.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that, as a magistrate, to sentence a man to six months' imprisonment for stealing a waistcoat, and to come out of gaol on the day before he (Mr. Russell) was going to vote as a candidate. The very first act of the liberated individual was to go on the day following and register his vote against himself, doubtless, for sufficiently good reasons. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Russell) did not object on that occasion to the exercise of the privilege of behalf of which he was addressing the House, and saw no reason for objecting to it now. He considered the man had a right to vote as he then did.

Mr. DICKSON supported the amendment of Mr. Russell, denying that it was right to add a civil disability to a punishment already fixed.

Mr. LANG also coincided in that view, and should vote for the striking out of the sentence.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN spoke strongly in favour of the valuable amendment proposed by the hon. member (Mr. Deas Thomson) contending that it was not in any degree unconstitutional. After the vote was given on the fact of the case? The right to vote was clearly not a natural right—universal suffrage would be an immediate consequence of such a theory, and if it was a civil right, it was then a proper object of the privilege of the House, and the least that the hon. member could be accompanied with some sort of qualification like this. He altogether regretted that the House had not been able to give guidance to hon. members, and one which would be at once complied with. With these remarks, therefore, he moved "With reference to the resolution of this House, passed on the 8th instant, that it is competent to members to read extracts from newspapers, that the question be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, to consider and report under what limitations, having reference to the practice of Parliament, it is expedient that the practice of the House should be regulated." The motion was carried.

The motion was then put and carried.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. DICKSON rose to withdraw the motion standing in his name, relative to the Electoral Bill, now passing through the committee of the whole House. The motion which stood upon the business paper in his name, was that the House do not pass the bill, on the ground that it is unsupported by precedent, derogatory to, and opposed to the principles of legislation, unsuited to the requirements, and prejudicial to the interests of the colony to incorporate into the Electoral Bill at present before the Council, in substitution for the 9th clause of the said bill, certain propositions introduced by Lord John Russell in the year 1851, but which did not receive the sanction and approval of the Imperial Parliament. The honorable member was proceeding to express his great satisfaction that the result of the deliberations of last night should have rendered his extract wholly unnecessary, when he was stopped as out of order.

The CHAIRMAN of the House remarked that as the honorable member had withdrawn his motion he was thereby deemed to have accepted of the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was not sorry that the honorable member had had an opportunity of reading his resolution.

Mr. DICKSON denied emphatically that he had made any retraction whatever.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, interposing, remarked that the discussion was altogether very irregular, and here the motion dropped.

ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE BILL.

Mr. HOLDEN moved that the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill be read a second time, and in so doing remarked that it was not his intention to support the bill as it then stood before the House.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. MITCHELL said that he approached the subject of this bill with great interest, as it was so dear to the House to know how the case stood with regard to the bill, he deemed it his duty to say a few words.

Mr. HOLDEN suggested that unless the hon. member intended altogether to oppose the second reading of the bill, it would save the time of the House if he were to reserve what he had to say until a future opportunity. He went on to say that he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose, and that he would not have any objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

Mr. MITCHELL wished to set himself right with the House, and to the question to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

The select committee to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

He hoped the House would take a very different view from that adopted by the select committee.

Mr. HOLDEN again pressed upon the attention of the House, that the honorable member was not in order in speaking to the reconstruction of the third clause, unless he was actually going to vote against the second reading.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL followed on the same side, and appealed to the honorable member to reserve his objection until the third reading of the bill, and by so doing to save the time of the House. After all, he could if he chose, raise any question upon the third reading.

The bill was then read a second time, and its committee ordered to stand an order of the day for Friday next.

STEAM POSTAL COMMISSION BILL.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved that the Steam Postal Commission Bill be read a third time.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. HUNT wished to make a few observations with respect to this bill, which he had recently rendered, in his opinion, unnecessary. A great chain had already been laid down across the Atlantic, and he should soon, he thought, have a similar cable extended to this colony, and he thought it was unnecessary to discuss the bill, as it was a mere formality.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, and an order was made for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed.

On the motion of the CHIEF JUSTICE the clause was then amended by the addition of the words "if solely interested," after the words "entitled him to vote" at the end of the clause.

Mr. HOLDEN then proposed that a further addition should be made to the clause, with a view to preventing persons from having the franchise where they resided in houses which they occupied in connection with service under their employers.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON supported this amendment, which was carried.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON then moved the adoption of the eleventh or twelfth clause, explaining that it was not on the whole a new clause, as it was chiefly taken from the bill. Only one material alteration had been proposed in it, namely, to prevent and disqualify certain convicted criminals from the exercise of the franchise until twelve months after they had been pardoned, or their term of punishment had expired. The term was short, but, perhaps, sufficient. No doubt it would be necessary to consider the question of the nature of an additional punishment after their period of punishment had been passed, but the argument was not thought entitled to any weight whatever. During the discussion, there was a slight confusion, as to the point in question, there was the clause as proposed, so as to one point in the bill, but that would have to be dealt with after the bill.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN wished to know if the clause was to be considered as a distinct clause.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was.

The words, "and twelve months after the expiration of such sentence," were struck out. He considered the principle laid down by such a qualification clause to be essentially unconstitutional, and opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitutional Act, which had been sent out to this colony. He might tell the House that this was his honest conviction, and not the less so because he had himself experienced something in connection with this very question.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that, as a magistrate, to sentence a man to six months' imprisonment for stealing a waistcoat, and to come out of gaol on the day before he (Mr. Russell) was going to vote as a candidate. The very first act of the liberated individual was to go on the day following and register his vote against himself, doubtless, for sufficiently good reasons. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Russell) did not object on that occasion to the exercise of the privilege of behalf of which he was addressing the House, and saw no reason for objecting to it now. He considered the man had a right to vote as he then did.

Mr. DICKSON supported the amendment of Mr. Russell, denying that it was right to add a civil disability to a punishment already fixed.

Mr. LANG also coincided in that view, and should vote for the striking out of the sentence.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN spoke strongly in favour of the valuable amendment proposed by the hon. member (Mr. Deas Thomson) contending that it was not in any degree unconstitutional. After the vote was given on the fact of the case? The right to vote was clearly not a natural right—universal suffrage would be an immediate consequence of such a theory, and if it was a civil right, it was then a proper object of the privilege of the House, and the least that the hon. member could be accompanied with some sort of qualification like this. He altogether regretted that the House had not been able to give guidance to hon. members, and one which would be at once complied with. With these remarks, therefore, he moved "With reference to the resolution of this House, passed on the 8th instant, that it is competent to members to read extracts from newspapers, that the question be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, to consider and report under what limitations, having reference to the practice of Parliament, it is expedient that the practice of the House should be regulated." The motion was carried.

The motion was then put and carried.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. DICKSON rose to withdraw the motion standing in his name, relative to the Electoral Bill, now passing through the committee of the whole House. The motion which stood upon the business paper in his name, was that the House do not pass the bill, on the ground that it is unsupported by precedent, derogatory to, and opposed to the principles of legislation, unsuited to the requirements, and prejudicial to the interests of the colony to incorporate into the Electoral Bill at present before the Council, in substitution for the 9th clause of the said bill, certain propositions introduced by Lord John Russell in the year 1851, but which did not receive the sanction and approval of the Imperial Parliament. The honorable member was proceeding to express his great satisfaction that the result of the deliberations of last night should have rendered his extract wholly unnecessary, when he was stopped as out of order.

The CHAIRMAN of the House remarked that as the honorable member had withdrawn his motion he was thereby deemed to have accepted of the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was not sorry that the honorable member had had an opportunity of reading his resolution.

Mr. DICKSON denied emphatically that he had made any retraction whatever.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, interposing, remarked that the discussion was altogether very irregular, and here the motion dropped.

ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE BILL.

Mr. HOLDEN moved that the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill be read a second time, and in so doing remarked that it was not his intention to support the bill as it then stood before the House.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. MITCHELL said that he approached the subject of this bill with great interest, as it was so dear to the House to know how the case stood with regard to the bill, he deemed it his duty to say a few words.

Mr. HOLDEN suggested that unless the hon. member intended altogether to oppose the second reading of the bill, it would save the time of the House if he were to reserve what he had to say until a future opportunity. He went on to say that he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose, and that he would not have any objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

Mr. MITCHELL wished to set himself right with the House, and to the question to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

The select committee to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

He hoped the House would take a very different view from that adopted by the select committee.

Mr. HOLDEN again pressed upon the attention of the House, that the honorable member was not in order in speaking to the reconstruction of the third clause, unless he was actually going to vote against the second reading.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL followed on the same side, and appealed to the honorable member to reserve his objection until the third reading of the bill, and by so doing to save the time of the House. After all, he could if he chose, raise any question upon the third reading.

The bill was then read a second time, and its committee ordered to stand an order of the day for Friday next.

STEAM POSTAL COMMISSION BILL.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved that the Steam Postal Commission Bill be read a third time.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. HUNT wished to make a few observations with respect to this bill, which he had recently rendered, in his opinion, unnecessary. A great chain had already been laid down across the Atlantic, and he should soon, he thought, have a similar cable extended to this colony, and he thought it was unnecessary to discuss the bill, as it was a mere formality.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, and an order was made for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed.

On the motion of the CHIEF JUSTICE the clause was then amended by the addition of the words "if solely interested," after the words "entitled him to vote" at the end of the clause.

Mr. HOLDEN moved that the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill be read a second time, and in so doing remarked that it was not his intention to support the bill as it then stood before the House.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. MITCHELL said that he approached the subject of this bill with great interest, as it was so dear to the House to know how the case stood with regard to the bill, he deemed it his duty to say a few words.

Mr. HOLDEN suggested that unless the hon. member intended altogether to oppose the second reading of the bill, it would save the time of the House if he were to reserve what he had to say until a future opportunity. He went on to say that he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose, and that he would not have any objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

Mr. MITCHELL wished to set himself right with the House, and to the question to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

The select committee to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

He hoped the House would take a very different view from that adopted by the select committee.

Mr. HOLDEN again pressed upon the attention of the House, that the honorable member was not in order in speaking to the reconstruction of the third clause, unless he was actually going to vote against the second reading.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL followed on the same side, and appealed to the honorable member to reserve his objection until the third reading of the bill, and by so doing to save the time of the House. After all, he could if he chose, raise any question upon the third reading.

The bill was then read a second time, and its committee ordered to stand an order of the day for Friday next.

STEAM POSTAL COMMISSION BILL.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved that the Steam Postal Commission Bill be read a third time.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. HUNT wished to make a few observations with respect to this bill, which he had recently rendered, in his opinion, unnecessary. A great chain had already been laid down across the Atlantic, and he should soon, he thought, have a similar cable extended to this colony, and he thought it was unnecessary to discuss the bill, as it was a mere formality.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, and an order was made for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed.

On the motion of the CHIEF JUSTICE the clause was then amended by the addition of the words "if solely interested," after the words "entitled him to vote" at the end of the clause.

Mr. HOLDEN then proposed that a further addition should be made to the clause, with a view to preventing persons from having the franchise where they resided in houses which they occupied in connection with service under their employers.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON supported this amendment, which was carried.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON then moved the adoption of the eleventh or twelfth clause, explaining that it was not on the whole a new clause, as it was chiefly taken from the bill. Only one material alteration had been proposed in it, namely, to prevent and disqualify certain convicted criminals from the exercise of the franchise until twelve months after they had been pardoned, or their term of punishment had expired. The term was short, but, perhaps, sufficient. No doubt it would be necessary to consider the question of the nature of an additional punishment after their period of punishment had been passed, but the argument was not thought entitled to any weight whatever. During the discussion, there was a slight confusion, as to the point in question, there was the clause as proposed, so as to one point in the bill, but that would have to be dealt with after the bill.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN wished to know if the clause was to be considered as a distinct clause.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was.

The words, "and twelve months after the expiration of such sentence," were struck out. He considered the principle laid down by such a qualification clause to be essentially unconstitutional, and opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitutional Act, which had been sent out to this colony. He might tell the House that this was his honest conviction, and not the less so because he had himself experienced something in connection with this very question.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that, as a magistrate, to sentence a man to six months' imprisonment for stealing a waistcoat, and to come out of gaol on the day before he (Mr. Russell) was going to vote as a candidate. The very first act of the liberated individual was to go on the day following and register his vote against himself, doubtless, for sufficiently good reasons. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Russell) did not object on that occasion to the exercise of the privilege of behalf of which he was addressing the House, and saw no reason for objecting to it now. He considered the man had a right to vote as he then did.

Mr. DICKSON supported the amendment of Mr. Russell, denying that it was right to add a civil disability to a punishment already fixed.

Mr. LANG also coincided in that view, and should vote for the striking out of the sentence.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN spoke strongly in favour of the valuable amendment proposed by the hon. member (Mr. Deas Thomson) contending that it was not in any degree unconstitutional. After the vote was given on the fact of the case? The right to vote was clearly not a natural right—universal suffrage would be an immediate consequence of such a theory, and if it was a civil right, it was then a proper object of the privilege of the House, and the least that the hon. member could be accompanied with some sort of qualification like this. He altogether regretted that the House had not been able to give guidance to hon. members, and one which would be at once complied with. With these remarks, therefore, he moved "With reference to the resolution of this House, passed on the 8th instant, that it is competent to members to read extracts from newspapers, that the question be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, to consider and report under what limitations, having reference to the practice of Parliament, it is expedient that the practice of the House should be regulated." The motion was carried.

The motion was then put and carried.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. DICKSON rose to withdraw the motion standing in his name, relative to the Electoral Bill, now passing through the committee of the whole House. The motion which stood upon the business paper in his name, was that the House do not pass the bill, on the ground that it is unsupported by precedent, derogatory to, and opposed to the principles of legislation, unsuited to the requirements, and prejudicial to the interests of the colony to incorporate into the Electoral Bill at present before the Council, in substitution for the 9th clause of the said bill, certain propositions introduced by Lord John Russell in the year 1851, but which did not receive the sanction and approval of the Imperial Parliament. The honorable member was proceeding to express his great satisfaction that the result of the deliberations of last night should have rendered his extract wholly unnecessary, when he was stopped as out of order.

The CHAIRMAN of the House remarked that as the honorable member had withdrawn his motion he was thereby deemed to have accepted of the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was not sorry that the honorable member had had an opportunity of reading his resolution.

Mr. DICKSON denied emphatically that he had made any retraction whatever.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, interposing, remarked that the discussion was altogether very irregular, and here the motion dropped.

ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE BILL.

Mr. HOLDEN moved that the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill be read a second time, and in so doing remarked that it was not his intention to support the bill as it then stood before the House.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. MITCHELL said that he approached the subject of this bill with great interest, as it was so dear to the House to know how the case stood with regard to the bill, he deemed it his duty to say a few words.

Mr. HOLDEN suggested that unless the hon. member intended altogether to oppose the second reading of the bill, it would save the time of the House if he were to reserve what he had to say until a future opportunity. He went on to say that he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose, and that he would not have any objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

Mr. MITCHELL wished to set himself right with the House, and to the question to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

The select committee to whom the bill had been referred, he had no objection to be asked in the question which he supposed he intended to propose.

He hoped the House would take a very different view from that adopted by the select committee.

Mr. HOLDEN again pressed upon the attention of the House, that the honorable member was not in order in speaking to the reconstruction of the third clause, unless he was actually going to vote against the second reading.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL followed on the same side, and appealed to the honorable member to reserve his objection until the third reading of the bill, and by so doing to save the time of the House. After all, he could if he chose, raise any question upon the third reading.

The bill was then read a second time, and its committee ordered to stand an order of the day for Friday next.

STEAM POSTAL COMMISSION BILL.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved that the Steam Postal Commission Bill be read a third time.

The motion having been seconded.

Mr. HUNT wished to make a few observations with respect to this bill, which he had recently rendered, in his opinion, unnecessary. A great chain had already been laid down across the Atlantic, and he should soon, he thought, have a similar cable extended to this colony, and he thought it was unnecessary to discuss the bill, as it was a mere formality.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, and an order was made for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed, and the usual request for the bill to be printed.

On the motion of the CHIEF JUSTICE the clause was then amended by the addition of the words "if solely interested," after the words "entitled him to vote" at the end of the clause.

Mr. HOLDEN moved that the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill be read a second time, and in so doing remarked that it was not his intention to support the bill as it then stood before the House.

The motion having been second











**[T]O LET**, these Premises in Macquarie-place now occupied by Mr James Linn, of one manufacturer, well adapted for any business, situated at the corner of Commercial Bank in connection with the Grocer's Warehouse, for sale or rent. It has one large shed, fitted up with stalls, racks, &c., and is very conveniently placed for all kinds of business. Apply to Mr LUNN, on the premises, or to Mr JOHN WILKINS, Williams, Macquarie-passage and New Pitt-street.

**[T]O LET**, a free-trade House, corner of Bourke and Collyer streets, containing eight rooms, kitchen, and cellar; also, a small shop, water laid on, and a well of good water. One portion of it has been taken as a butcher's shop, and bones are full trade within a few days. Apply to Mr GILL, George Street.

**[T]O LET**, that large and commodious House, No. 18 (late St.), William-street, near the Theatre Royal, suitable as to rent, &c.; apply to Mr WILLIAM HILLIARY solicitor, King-street; or to Mr MICHAEL DALTON, Trustee in the estate of late Mr Byrne, Crown-street, George Street.

**[T]O BE LET**, at Putebanah, a Cottage of four rooms from Ward's Island. It is about 40 yards S.E. of Ma-gara-street. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 61 Ma-gara-street.

**[T]O LET**, at low rents, Family Residence can be had at Terrace, Hunter-street; B.A. Smart's-building, K.P. RICHARDSON, George and Jamison streets.

**[T]O BE LET**, with immediate possession, the House No. 719, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Banks' Statue, consisting of well dining and drawing rooms, seven bedrooms, with central hall, and garden, stable, large paved yard, water laid on, and every convenience. Apply to Mr T. MAC CULLACH, 85, Market-street.

**[T]O BE LET**, those extensive and well situated Farms at the corner of King and Sussex streets, formerly known as the Saracen's Head Inn, and now as Murray's Farm, comprising upwards of 100 acres, with 1200 Crown Law Offices, Macquarie-street. Apply to Mr BILLIARD, 100, Macquarie-street.

**[T]O LET**, at Paddington, a commodious Cottage, containing eight rooms, large kitchen with a Russell cooking range, enclosed yard, well of good water, stable, &c.; small garage for horse and carriage. Rent £4 per week. Apply to Mr MCCOY'S, grocer, opposite the Barracks.

**[T]O BE LET**, the Houses and Pies in the corner of Kent and Crescent roads, Church-hill, lately occupied by Messrs. JAMES COOPER and Co., milliners, well established, &c.; bar and gas fittings, complete. Apply to W.L. MACDONALD, solicitor, 32, Kilns-with-street North.

**[T]O LET**, a Farm of one hundred and twelve acres, situated on Cabramatta Creek, near Liverpool; six paddocks, houses, barn, hayrack, &c. Also, a Vineyard of two acres. Apply to Mrs. MRS. AGNEW, 12, Hunter-street, on the Premises.

**[T]O LET**, the new View, Balmain-street, Berry Hill—water, dry, stables, &c. Key next door. Apply to Mr ALFRED DICKSON, 15, William street, Woolloomooloo.

**[T]O LET**, at the Manly, a Seven-roomed House. Apply to Mr HARRIS, 12, Hunter-street, West-End.

**[T]O LET**, a Cottage, pleasantly situated at Huntershead Bay—six good rooms, detached kitchen, coach-house, stable, good water, flower garden, &c.; rent moderate. Call on J. LEITCH, insurance agent, 12, Hunter-street.

**[T]O LET**, a Grocery's Shop, corner of Victoria and William streets. Apply on the premises, Woolloomooloo.

**[T]O LET**, in Balmain, a respectable Residence, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply to Mr JUNIOR, 12, George and Hunter streets; or, Mr GARTY, Cross's Ferry.

**[T]O BE LET**, Cottages, at York-Terrace, Newcastle—four rooms. Apply P.B. WHITEFIELD, Church-hill.

**[T]O LET**, a four-roomed Cottage, with market garden, bath room, stable, and good water. Apply to Mrs. EVERITT, 12, Hunter-street, West-End.

**[T]O BE LET**, a House and Shop, George-street South. Apply to P.B. WHITEFIELD, Charlotte-place.

**[T]O LET**, the Royal Polytechnic, for one or two evenings in the week. Apply 75, William-street.

**[T]O BUTCHERS AND OTHERS**.—To LET, one of the best situations in Sydney, close to the city, available for any business, known as Kate's Port Belonging Estate to settlement, No. 226, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer, Williams, &c. For further particulars apply on the premises, of Mr O.C. Gould.

**[T]O LET**, a Cottage, at Pensham, with 4 rooms, kitchen, pantry, stable, front and back garden. Rent moderate. Apply at the Post Office, Pensham.

**[T]O LET**, a House, containing Shop, five rooms, kitchen, bath, and closet, with a fine lawn, water laid on, and enclosed yard. Apply A. FARRIE, 491, Kent-street South.

**[T]O BE LET**, Two comfortable Cottages, on the night side of the City, at Woolloomooloo, each with three bedrooms, kitchen, and bathroom, water laid on and taxes paid. Apply to Mr REDDY, Woolloomooloo, via William-street; or to Mr. CHURCHMAN, 12, Hunter-street, West-End.

**[T]O LET**, for a term, a Farm of nine acres, seven miles from Sydney; three acres under cultivation, three room cottage, and well of good water. Rent, moderate. Apply Haggarval Hotel, Woolloomooloo-city-street.

**[T]O LET**, with immediate possession, those large Freehold premises situate at Woolloomooloo, between Campbell and Son, South Head Road, together with garden, if required. Apply to Mr RUDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

**[T]O LET**, a House, in Newtown-road, in good repair, with a large garden, and a large lot of land, water laid on, &c. Requires 33, Denham-street, Burry Hills.

**[T]O LET**, a House with five rooms, with water laid on and taxes paid, in Charlotte-street, between Liverpool, Peel-street and Francis-street. Apply at the shop near door.

**[T]O LET**, a Cottage at Double Bay. Apply to Mr GUILLFOYLE, adjoining; or T.H. GRUNDY Exchange.

**[T]O LET**, 61, George-street, opposite the Haymarket Station, a four-roomed Cottage, with a garden, and with shop fittings, complete. H. MAXWELL, 61, George-street.

**[T]O LET**, with immediate possession, the Gothic Cottage, No. 10, Bathurst-street, near the Theatre Royal, and Henry WOOLLEY Esq., 1, Harford's Coffee-house, HENRY T. FOX, Fort-street.

**[T]O LET**, a House containing four rooms, kitchen, with attic; water laid on; to an eligible tenant, residence of Mr GREEN'S, Benedict House, 98, 100.

**[T]O PUBLICATIONS**—To LET, the first-class Public house, called the "Portaine of Warf," situated at Cook's Wharf, and close to the Dock. Rent only \$2 per week. Also, Shop to LET, part door; rent 10s. per week; three rooms, kitchen, and water. G.F. BAKEH Pitt-street.

**[T]O LET**, a House in Prince-street, near the Flagstaff, containing nine rooms, with balcony and verandah, also a six-roomed house opposite the above. Apply to E.S. and S. WATSON, Cumberland-street.

**[T]O DRAYMEN**, Cart or Omnibus Drivers.—Two horses, harness, and everything complete. Shelving sufficient for ten boxes, Coach-house, Drivelling, and large Van Shed, &c., situated in Druid-street, adjoining Mr ARTHUR'S coach-shop. For particulars apply to ISAAC LEVY, 11, Wynyard-square.

**[T]O LET**, a Cottage, in Brougham-st., Woolloomooloo contains 4 rooms, with detached kitchen. Apply at 19, Pitt-street.

**[T]O LET**, in Bourke-street, Burry Hill, opposite Thud's lower landing, a four-roomed Cottage, newly built and in thorough repair; a well of good water, fruit trees in garden; also paddocks and vegetable garden attached. Omnibus running daily. Apply to Mr THUD, on the premises; or at 87, Opposite-door of Crown-street.

**[T]O DRAYMEN**.—To LET, comfortable Cottages and stables. WHITEHEAD & Son, water, Bathurst-street.

**[T]O LET**, a House and Shop, with plate glass front, and a large garden, with a well of good water, and a draper and tailor. For particulars apply to F. ANDREAS, port butcher, two doors below Liverpool-street.

**[T]O LET**, in Irving-street, Woolloomooloo, the Shop and Furniture recently occupied by John William Ribbey, who has removed to the new building, facing Duke-street. Apply to WEBSTER and KNAPP, architects, 181, Pitt-street.

**[T]O LET**, a Stone Store at Circular Quay. Apply to JOY and CO.

**WAVERLEY DIGGINGS**.—To BE LET, for a term of years, a large allotment of Garden, about five acres with grass paddock; also, five acres of pasture land, well adapted for a dairy; good water. A quarry of superior stone, and a large quantity of sand, nearly equal to miles from the city. Apply to MICHAEL FITZGERALD.

**WYNDALE SQUARE**.—TO LET, No. 22, Wyndale square, next to the old Hospital, where William Ribbey, architect, has erected a new building, facing Duke-street buildings, George-street.

**WAVERLEY**.—To LET, a good six-roomed House, at a very low rent. For particulars apply to R. WATKINS, Watkney.

**SUNDAY MORNING HERALD.**

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Two Lines .. . . .   | One Shilling.    |
| Four ditto .. . . .  | Two shillings.   |
| Six ditto .. . . .   | Three shillings. |
| Eight ditto .. . . . | Four shillings.  |

And so, (three pence) per line for every additional line or more than four lines.

No advertisement inserted after the lines will be charged for, in advance, unless accompanied by cash, which must be sent in hand, Dollars, Danks, and Banknotes, &c. each insertion.

Printed and published by JOHN FAIRBANK and SON, at the Press of the "Sydney Morning Herald," No. 22, Wyndale square, Saturday, October, 19th, 1893.